



VOL. 14. NO. 44.

RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1899

PRICE TWO CENTS.

OUR ARMY HAS TAKEN MALOLOS.

The Insurgents in Full Retreat Northward.

THE CITY BURNING.

They Fired It and Evacuated It Simultaneously—Aguinaldo Gone.

FOUR AMERICANS WERE KILLED.

The Insurgents Fought Stubbornly Until Our Troops Were Within a Mile and a Quarter of the City, When They Gave Way—The Jungle Protected Them From Severe Loss.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The War Department at 1:30 o'clock this morning made public the following dispatch from Gen. Otis:

MANILA, March 31.—Adjutant-General, Washington: MacArthur captured Malolos at 10:15 this morning. Enemy retired after slight resistance and firing city. Particulars later. Hall had quite severe engagement beyond Marikina. Casualties, 20. Enemy driven. OTIS.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Up to the close of office hours the War Department had received nothing to show the condition of affairs before Malolos to-day. As the American army draws near to the city official interest becomes more acute, for it is felt the assault on the city cannot be deferred many hours. There is no tension in official quarters, no excitement or apprehension, but on the contrary a serene confidence that American arms will be victorious.

The only anxiety is as to the extent of the victory, as it is hoped that it will be of such a character as to break the backbone of the insurrection and bring the insurgent leaders to terms. Some fear Aguinaldo will desert and flee Malolos without aggressive conflict.

The following has been received at the War Department:

MANILA, March 30. Adjutant-General, Washington: Substantially supplies excellent and abundant. Meats deteriorating in this hot climate are sold at public auction at high prices. Considerable bread spoiled; will be some loss. Supplies in all other departments good; medical supplies abundant.

(Signed) OTIS.

TO ATTACK MALOLOS.

The following dispatch from Gen. Otis was received at the War Department to-night:

MANILA, March 30. Adjutant-General, Washington:

MacArthur made dispositions yesterday for attack on Malolos today. Engagement opened at 7 o'clock this morning and is now progressing.

Casualties yesterday: Four killed and twenty-three wounded; all brought to Manila last night. Hall moved out from camping station at daylight this morning with three battalions, northeast, at 6 o'clock and has taken Marikina and is pursuing enemy, ordered to return this afternoon.

(Signed) OTIS.

MANILA, March 31.—Major-General MacArthur entered Malolos this morning at 9:30 this morning. The insurgents burning the city and simultaneously evacuating it. They are now in full retreat toward the north, where Aguinaldo and the Cabinet have been for two days.

PUSHING ON.

MANILA, March 31.—(Wednesday) 10:15 P. M.—After a couple hours of rest MacArthur's army pushed on across rice-fields and rivers, through the jungle, without meeting any opposition, the enemy flying from the villages of Iba, Taal, and Dilao, after burning them. Even the town of Bulacan, the capital of the province, was burned and abandoned, although General MacArthur passed miles to the north.

SHARP FIGHTING.

At 5 o'clock the enemy made a stand in trenches half a mile beyond Guinobatan Station, at a river crossing. The Kansas and Pennsylvania regiments immediately deployed, crossing the railroad bridge under heavy fire and attacked the enemy's position.

The insurgents withstood the musketry fire for half an hour, but the artillery dismounted them, and at the end of a forty-five minute fight they bolted towards the hills.

THE LOSS.

Our loss was two killed and twenty wounded. The enemy's loss was severe. General MacArthur went into camp near the station at 6:30 o'clock, four miles from Malolos.

AT THE GATES.

March 31.—A. M.—The United States forces entered Malolos at 10:15 this morning. The day's advance began at 2 o'clock and covered a distance of about two and one-half miles beyond the Guinobatan river, along the railroad. Although there were three lines of strong entrenchments along the track the enemy made scarcely any defense there. General MacArthur and his staff were walking on the track abreast of the line with everything quiet, when suddenly they received a shower of bullets from sharpshooters in trees and on house tops, but these were speedily dislodged.

ENEMY'S LOSS SMALL.

The enemy's loss was apparently small, the jungle affording them such protection that the Americans were unable to see them and in firing were guided only by the sound of the Philippine shot. The American artillery was handicapped for the same reason. Last night's long line of camp fires made a beautiful sight, with the Twentieth Kansas Regiment on the left of Guinobatan station and the Pennsylvania Regiment on the right beyond the river. The provision train was deluged by broken bridges, but the stores of grain and flocks of ducks in the locality furnished ample forage.

The hospital work is remarkably efficient, as it has been throughout the whole campaign. The telegraphers kept ahead of the line and maintain a constant connection with the city.

DRIVING THEM IN.

He was met with strong opposition, the insurgents retreating desperately but losing heavily. General Hall's brigade is advancing north from the water works and driving the left wing of the enemy across.

BRITISH VIEWS.

America Bound to Suppress Aguinaldo to Protect Foreign Interests.

LONDON, March 30.—The Speaker, this week commenting upon the difficulties of the Americans in the Philippine Islands, and asserting that the new series of troubles will not be a profitable one, said that the capture of Malolos, probably puts an end to the Filipino Republic, continues: "It must be noted throughout the present struggle that the Philippines have not themselves in the wrong. The plea that they were fighting in defense of their rights does not hold good in the case of Manila, which is the centre of European interests. It could not be left to the mercy of revolutionaries. America, through no fault of her own, has become responsible for the good government of the Philippine Islands and is bound to suppress Aguinaldo as England suppressed Arabi Pasha, for the protection of European interests in Egypt."

TO PAY IN GOLD.

Sound Money League Demands Specific Legislation by Congress.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The committee appointed by the Central Council of the National Sound Money League at its recent meeting here to draw up resolutions around the purposes of the league and report later, has drawn up the following: "That the National Sound Money League demands that a declaratory act of Congress be passed making all bonds, notes or other obligations of the United States payable in the lawful unit of value, which is by statute a dollar made of gold; also, an act of legislation giving the holder of any note or coin of the United States the right to demand in respect to subsidiary coins of less than one dollar each, in said unit of value or dollar made of gold or its multiples in other gold coin.

"That as long as the government continues to release its notes to circulate as money the league favors legislation establishing a separate bureau of issue and redemption in the Treasury Department in which shall be held a separate reserve of gold coin in sufficient amount to assure the prompt redemption of all the demand obligations of the government."

Snow in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 30.—This afternoon and evening Chicago was visited by a heavy snow storm that prevailed at any time during the regular winter months. The snow, which did not melt away from the streets, was badly drifted by a forty mile wind which drove it through the downtown streets in clouds.

The storm was general throughout the northwest, the reports showing that while but little damage was done, but little damage was done.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., March 30.

The remains of General Daniel E. Flanders, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, who died at Old Point yesterday, were taken aboard the steamer Fort Washington this evening and will reach the capital to-morrow morning.

President of Apia.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Dr. Solt, president of the Municipality of Apia, Samoa, arrived here to-day on board the Trave.

ALL WERE SAVED EXCEPT THREE.

The Loss of Life on the Rowena Lee Was Not So Fearful as at First Stated—Boat a Total Loss.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 30.—Definite information was received at the general offices of the Lee Line to-day regarding the disaster to the steamer Rowena Lee at Tyler, Mo., yesterday afternoon. Two lives are known to have been lost and one man is missing. The dead—Mrs. Chambers, of Caruthersville, Mo., Unknown negro woman. The missing—George Koechler, mail clerk.

General Manager Robert E. Lee, of the Lee Line, received the story of the wreck by telephone from his traveling freight agent, H. C. Lewis. Mr. Lewis was on the Lee when the boat left Tyler at 4 o'clock and in backing out from the landing to reach the middle of the channel, struck some hidden obstruction, the nature of which was not known. She began to sink immediately. The pilot changed the course of the boat and started back to the landing, but before it was reached the Lee had settled down in 25 feet of water. All the passengers and crew were saved, except those whose names have been given.

Mrs. Chambers took passage at Caruthersville for Memphis and was bound for some point in Mississippi. The passengers and crew were picked up by the steamer Ora Lee, which was turned back with all speed from Tiptonville.

The Rowena Lee is a total loss. She cost \$60,000 in 1903, and was insured for \$150,000 with the Louisville Underwriters. The vessel ran in the Memphis and Cairo trade.

Another version of the sinking of the Rowena Lee reached here late to-night from Caruthersville, Mo., where it was learned that the casualty list to five.

The list of names follows: Mrs. Edna Chamberlain, passenger, Caruthersville.

George Koechler, mail clerk, Memphis.

Unknown negro woman.

Two negroes, roustabouts.

MARTIN MEN ARE FREE TO ATTEND.

The Senator Does Not Oppose the Convention.

HIS POSITION STATED.

Is Willing for the People to Decide and Will Accept Their Verdict.

PLANS FOR THE MAY MEETING.

The Promoters of the Movement Wish to Get Democrats Into Conference to Discuss Methods for Giving the Voters a Chance to Express Their Choice—Measures and Not Men.

Senator Thomas S. Martin had some out-of-town visitors yesterday. Among those who called were Congressman Sidney P. Epps, of the Fourth District, Major Francis R. Laster, of Petersburg, and Mr. Joseph Button, of Appomattox. The announcement made in The Times that Mr. Martin's friends will not only not fight the May convention, but will attend it, was the principal topic of discussion in political circles. The Senator was asked what he had to say about this matter.

MR. MARTIN'S POSITION.

"I have not advised any friend to stay away from the convention, nor have I asked any supporter of mine to attend the meeting," he said. "I stand ready to vote to the will of the Democrats of Virginia, whatever that will be."

In other words, Mr. Martin is leaving his friends free to do as they may please about the convention. Many will attend, Senator George H. Keene, probably be there. Mr. Pennington, Pettit, Flinn, Williams, and the deciding vote in favor of the Jones resolutions in the meeting of the Committee on Resolutions at the Roanoke convention, may be there. Mr. Pettit is supporting Mr. Martin, and will run for the House of Delegates next fall. Former Senator Thomas S. Williams, of Mecklenburg, an enthusiastic Martin man, has said he will come to the convention.

HAVE NO PLAN.

The originators and promoters of the convention have not mapped out any plans. Their object, they say, is simply to bring a number of Democrats together for the purpose of discussing how best to secure to the people the right and privilege of expressing their choice of senatorial candidates. No one can safely predict what the outcome will be. The meeting may develop a candidate against Mr. Martin, but his friends are going into the convention believing this to be a movement in behalf of measures and not to promote the interests of any man.

Mr. Epps and Mr. Laster are very enthusiastic Martin men. "I don't know of but one candidate," said Major Laster. "Should Mr. Martin have opposition I think he would have the Fourth District seat."

Mr. Epps said he agreed with Major Laster.

There is opposition to Mr. Martin. Those who are promoting it say it will make itself manifest at the May convention, or it will be killed for all time.

NO TURNING BACK.

Mr. Bryan Says the Chicago Platform Is Gaining Back Democrats.

TOPEKA, KAN., March 30.—A Democratic conference and banquet, under the auspices of the Democratic State Committee was held in this city this evening.

Prominent speakers, including Colonel W. J. Bryan of Nebraska, Champ Clark and Governor Stone of Missouri, Allen O. Myers of Ohio, and Sydney Clark of Oklahoma, were present. More than a thousand persons were invited.

The meeting was in the nature of a conference of Democratic leaders, the campaign of 1900 being touched upon.

Mr. Bryan, the most prominent figure, his subject being "Democracy." Mr. Bryan stood out squarely for the Chicago platform and said there should be no retreat from the position taken in 1896. "We are not only holding our own," he declared, "but we are gaining back those Democrats who left us without fully understanding the nature of the struggle."

"Sometimes we hear pleas for harmony from those who opposed the party in 1896," continued Mr. Bryan. "But harmony, instead of being a thing hoped for, is at least a thing realized, not a pretended harmony between those who are united in a common purpose against a common enemy. The Democratic party was never more harmonious and its harmony can only be disturbed by admitting within the fold those who are at variance with its principles and aspirations."

"The Democratic platform of 1896 will be written by those who stood upon the platform of 1896, not by those who tried to overthrow the Democratic party in that campaign."

Mr. Bryan declared that events have been vindicting the policies proposed by the Democratic party in 1896.

He then passed on to the subject of trusts and characterized them as the products of Republican methods.

Mr. Bryan closed with a denunciation of militarism and what he termed the tendency of the present administration toward imperialism.

Champ Clark, of Bowling Green, had for his subject, "Prosperity—Past, Present and Future."

He was followed by Allen O. Myers, of Columbia, Ohio, whose toast was "The East and the West."

The toast responded to by Sidney Clark was "Oklahoma, the next star in the flag of the Union."

Two Western Wrecks.

PARKVILLE, MO., March 30.—The south-bound Burlington train from Omaha was derailed three and a half miles north of Parkville this afternoon. Seven persons were more or less seriously hurt. The mail and baggage cars were turned bottom side up and the sleeping car turned on its side. The cause of the wreck is supposed to have been spreading rails.

ATON, ILL., March 30.—A head-end collision of passenger trains occurred on the Bluff Line here this morning. Four persons were injured. The engineers escaped by jumping.

The freight air-brakes to work caused the wreck.

THE RALEIGH'S HOMEWARD TRIP.

A Contrast to Her Outward Passage to Manila.

MARKED COURTESIES.

Now Greet the Victorious Cruiser and Her Men When She Stops.

FRANCE THE ONLY EXCEPTION.

The French Officials Were Polite, But That Was All—Spanish Soldiers at Singapore Fraternized with the American Sailors—British Sailors and Soldiers Cordial.

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PAYAL, AZORE ISLANDS, March 29.—The United States cruiser Raleigh, Captain Joseph Connelley, from Manila on December 12th, is feeling here, will reach New York on April 15th.

The Raleigh is having storm weather in the Atlantic, but is behaving splendidly and proves to be a good seagoing ship.

This is the first of Admiral Dewey's squadron of warships to be bound for home. She has on board a number of men who belonged to the crew of the flagship Olympia. Many changes in the personnel of the Raleigh have been necessitated since the battle of Manila.

She participated in all the movements about the Philippine Islands in the battle of Manila bay, the capture of the Corregidor, the capture of the gunboat Calingaya, the bombardment and capture of Subig and the bombardment of Malate fort, forcing the surrender of Manila.

HER STOPS.

After leaving Manila, December 15th, the Raleigh stopped at Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Athens and Gibraltar.

In all the British colonies the officials of the British army and navy and the civilian population gave the American warship an enthusiastic welcome, showing her officers and crew every form of courtesy.

Dinners with American music were given at Captain Connelley and his officers everywhere in marked difference to the reception of the Raleigh on her outward passage two years ago.

Governors, generals and admirals and other high officials all wished to visit and inspect the ship.

HONORED WITH SPANIARDS.

The Raleigh still has her war paint on. At Singapore she met a Spanish transport having on board troops and sailors from Manila. Although flying a warship's pennant the Spanish ship lowered her colors and permission was granted to the Raleigh to visit the Raleigh where they fraternized with the American sailors and all of them much needed food and clothing.

Many of the Spaniards showed the Americans wounds inflicted upon them by the shells of the American fleet.

The quarantine from the island of Malta was waived at Aden. At the British Mediterranean fleet, consisting of ten battleships and a number of cruisers.

ENGLISH WERE CORDIAL.

The British sailors extended a most cordial welcome to the Americans and the sailors of the fleet and soldiers of the garrison entertained the crew of the Raleigh ashore, the best of feeling prevailing.

During her stay at Malta the Raleigh was crowded with British red coats and blue jackets.

The American officers were entertained at Malta by the British Consul Harcourt and by the prominent British and Egyptian officials were present.

The French at Algiers showed a marked difference. There was no reception except from the British and American residents, although the French officials were polite.

The Raleigh in two years has cruised 35,000 miles.

BURGULARS IN PETERSBURG.

One Store Broken Into and Robbed and an Attempt Made on Another.

PETERSBURG, VA., March 30.—Special.—The grocery store of Mr. N. J. Francis, on the corner of Halifax and Union streets, was broken into and robbed last night. The thieves carried off about \$12 in money.

An attempt was made between two and three o'clock this morning to break into the grocery store of W. D. Dyson, on Commerce street, by endeavoring to prize open the rear door with an axe. The thieves were frightened off by the police, who fired four shots at them as they ran.

A series of meetings was begun last night at the First Baptist church, which will be continued this week and also next week. Rev. Dr. H. W. Battle, pastor, will be assisted by Rev. George Melton, pastor of Franklin Square Baptist church, of Baltimore, who is expected to arrive here on Monday next.

The Construction Company, of Washington, who has the contract for building the new fire-proof clerk's office in this city, has contracted with Messrs. Morton & Friend for the hauling of the material to be used in the construction of the building. Ground was broken this morning.

Messrs. Morton & Friend have bought out the Harrison Transfer Company.

Mr. Forest W. Tucker has qualified as deputy clerk of the court.

The Petersburg Club will give a smoker to-night and the occasion will be marked by instrumental music by local talent.

Sheriff Grizzard, of Sussex county, is in the city.

Mrs. Wm. L. Zimmer, who has been spending the winter in Loudoun county, has returned home.

New Iron Combine.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 30.—It was announced here to-day that the Alabama Rolling Mill, at Gate City, and the Birmingham Rolling Mill, in this city, have entered a combine of Western and Southern bar mills, now in process of formation at New York. It is also said that the combine has obtained options on coke ovens, coal mines and ore mines in this district, with the intention of producing its own pig iron, and thereby manufacturing finished iron at the minimum cost.

SENATOR HOAR ON IMPERIALISM.

A Forcible Arraignment of the Administration

IT IS RESPONSIBLE.

For the Slaughtered Filipinos and Lives of Our Dead Soldiers.

HE MAKES TEN PROPOSITIONS.

Which He Says Have Never Been Successfully Challenged During the Discussion—Denounces Reports that Anti-Imperialists Are Responsible for the War in the Philippines.

BOSTON, March 30.—A letter bearing the date of February 4th and signed by one hundred or more of the most prominent men in and around this city, headed by ex-Governor George B. Boutwell, commending the attitude in Congress of Senator Hoar and inviting him to address them at a future date, was made public to-day.

Accompanying it is the letter of acknowledgment from Senator Hoar, bearing date of yesterday in which he says:

WILL BE A RECKONING.

"I do not think there is any reason personal to me for holding such a public meeting. Undoubtedly there should be and there will be many public meetings in the country over to protect against trampling under foot the rights of a brave people struggling for their liberties; the violations of the principles of our own constitution and for the degradation of independent people by the use of the American people in the costly and ruinous paths which has brought other republics to ruin and shame, which will dishonor labor, place intolerable burdens upon agriculture and fasten upon the republic the shame of what President McKinley has so lately and so bravely declared to be criminal aggression. But I think it will be wiser to have meetings of that character a little later rather than just now."

An attempt has been made to persuade the American people that the resistance to our arms by the people of the Philippine Islands has been due to those who oppose the attempt to subjugate them and who opposed the ratification of the treaty. There was never a more unfounded or more foolish calumny. A military censorship was exercised over the cable to the Philippine Islands during the whole period. I have in my possession one of the original circulars of the cable company warning all persons to impose a government on them without having the least relation to politics without the assent of the military authorities of the United States."

After quoting some personal experiences growing out of his position, Senator Hoar says:

"The blood of the slaughtered Filipinos, the blood and the wasted life of our own soldiers is upon the heads of those who have undertaken to buy a people in the market like sheep or to treat them as lawful prize or booty."

"To impose a government on them without their consent, and to trample under foot not only the people of the Philippine Islands but the principles upon which the American Republic is itself based."

ARE UNCHALLENGED.

Continuing, Senator Hoar says:

"No man during this whole discussion has successfully challenged and no man will successfully challenge."

"First—That the affirmation that under the constitution of the United States the acquisition of territory, as of other property is not a constitutional end but only a means to a constitutional end and that while the making of new States and providing national defense are constitutional ends, so that we may acquire and hold territory for those purposes, the governing of subject people is not a constitutional end, and that there is, therefore, no constitutional warrant for acquiring and holding territory for the purpose."

"Second—That to leave our own country to stand on foreign soil is in violation of the warranties of our fathers and of the farewell address of Washington."

"Third—That there never was a tropical country governed with any tolerable success without a system of contract labor."

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